

A SEAT BELT DEVICE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a device for use together with a seat belt of a seat in a vehicle according to the preamble of claim 1 and to a vehicle comprising such a device.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Today vehicles, such as cars, have a number of safety devices to thereby fulfil various safety regulations. For example, the passenger seat of a car is often provided with
15 an airbag. However, the passenger seat is often used to receive a child seat and a child therein and in that case the airbag has to be disconnected so that it does not release and cause injury to the child in the case the vehicle is involved in a traffic accident.

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For fulfilling this requirement of a so-called "smart airbag", the passenger seat is provided with a seat belt having a seat belt tension sensor. The seat belt tension sensor is used to detect whether there is an adult passenger
25 or a child seat located on the seat. By measuring the tension in the seat belt, or more exactly by measuring whether the tension exceeds a predetermined value or not, it is possible to obtain an indication that the seat belt tension could have been caused by a child seat being mounted
30 on the passenger seat by means of the seat belt and, accordingly, disconnect the airbag. In combination with a seat belt tension sensor, a pillow integrated in the passenger seat may be used for measuring the weight applied to the seat by a passenger or a child seat.

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Further, load limiters are used for ensuring that the tension in the seat belt does not exceed a predetermined value. This is important for ensuring that, in case of an

accident, a passenger using the seat belt will not be subjected to a load exceeding a certain value. If the load transferred by the seat belt to the passenger is too great it could be harmful to the passenger. Previously, such load limiters have been integrated in the seat belt by way of folded and sewn parts of the seat belt made from a textile material. Recently, a new type of load limiters has been developed. Such a new load limiter constitutes a separate component to be coupled at one end to the seat belt and at the other end to the vehicle. This kind of load limiter has several advantages compared to conventional load limiters. For example, it is easier to design this type of load limiter to give the seat belt system comprising the load limiter the characteristics desired, such as well defined tensile properties.

However, since the seat belt tension sensor is usually connected between the seat belt and the vehicle, the position suitable for the new type of load limiter is already occupied, and it is problematic how to design the seat belt system while avoiding an increase of the length of the components arranged between the seat belt and the vehicle, or a rearrangement of the seat belt tension sensor at a new position relative the vehicle, i.e. the seat, due to the fact that both the seat belt tension sensor and the load limiter have to be coupled to the seat belt and the vehicle. Particularly, it is important that the components which are coupled to the seat belt, at least the components closest to the seat belt, for example the seat belt tension sensor and its coupling mechanism to the seat belt, can be arranged inside a side panel valance having given dimensions and a given position at the seat to conceal these components.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the invention is to provide a device of the kind referred to in the introduction which combines a seat

belt tension sensor and a load limiter arranged in the same area while maintaining a compact arrangement.

By the provision of a device having one of either the seat
5 belt tension sensor or the load limiter member connectable
to a first end of the seat belt and the other of the seat
belt tension sensor and the load limiter member connectable
to the vehicle, and the seat belt tension sensor and the
load limiter member connected to each other so that at least
10 a part of the seat belt tension sensor and a part of the
load limiter member overlap with each other, the seat belt
tension sensor and the load limiter member are connected in
series while enabling the length of the combination of the
two components to be less than the sum of the individual
15 length of the seat belt tension sensor and the individual
length of the load limiter member.

According to one embodiment of the invention, the seat belt
tension sensor and the load limiter member are connected to
20 each other so that a major part of either the seat belt
tension sensor or the load limiter member overlaps with the
other of the seat belt tension sensor and the load limiter
member. In this way the total mounting length of the seat
belt tension sensor and the load limiter member is further
25 reduced and the length could be substantially the same as if
the components were connected in parallel between the seat
belt and a vehicle.

According to another embodiment of the invention, a first
30 end of the seat belt tension sensor is connected to the
first end of the seat belt and a second end of the seat belt
tension sensor is connected to the load limiter member which
is connectable to the vehicle. Hereby, a further advantage
is attained in that one part of the load limiter member may
35 be arranged directly on the vehicle, for example on a
bracket of the seat, the floor or on a pillar and, thus,
there is a greater freedom of designing the load limiting

member without affecting the appearance or function of the seat belt at a position higher up on the seat belt.

According to another embodiment of the invention, the seat
5 belt tension sensor and the load limiter member are
pivotally connected to each other around a pivot axis. In
this way, the overlapping condition can be fulfilled
simultaneously as enabling a pivot motion and, thus,
adjustment of the seat belt tension sensor relative to the
10 load limiter member when the device is in operation. This is
particularly advantageous because this means that the sensor
can follow the movements of the seat belt when a child seat
is mounted and thereby be directed substantially in the
longitudinal direction of the seat belt for different
15 directions of the seat belt. For ensuring that the sensor
always provides a reliable signal to be used for the
decision to disconnect or not disconnect an airbag, it is
important that substantially the whole load transferred to
the seat belt due to the mounting of a child seat is also
20 transferred to the seat belt tension sensor. If only a part
of the load is transferred, which may be the case if the
sensor and the seat belt have different directions, the
signal from the sensor may be misleading.

25 According to a further embodiment of the invention, the
device has a means for impeding pivot motion of the seat
belt sensor relative the load limiter member, at least in
one direction, beyond a predetermined angle compared to a
standard position and the direction in which the pivot
30 motion is impeded at the predetermined angle is opposite to
a direction in which the pivot motion is counteracted by a
spring force. Hereby a relative pivot motion between the
sensor and the load limiter member within a decided angle
interval in operation is achieved simultaneously as the
35 mounting of the seat belt device in the production line is
simplified since by means of the spring force acting against
the predetermined angle, it is possible to temporarily fix

the relative positions of the sensor and the load limiter member when the device is handled.

According to yet another embodiment of the invention, the
5 load limiter member has a first component and a second
component designed as a hook clasping the first component,
the second component being designed to be deformed and
thereby release the first component when the tension in the
seat belt exceeds a predetermined value. Hereby an efficient
10 load limiter member with very well defined characteristics
may be obtained and still a very compact device can be
achieved.

Further advantages and advantageous features of the device
15 according to the invention are disclosed in the following
description and remaining dependent claims.

The invention also relates to a vehicle comprising a device
according to the invention.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

With reference to appended drawings below follows a closer
description of embodiments of the invention cited as
25 examples.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a schematic perspective view of the device
30 according to the invention at a seat of a car,

Fig. 2 is a schematic perspective front view of the device,

Fig. 3 is a schematic perspective rear view of the device,
35 and

Fig. 4 is a schematic view illustrating an embodiment of the
device comprising a spring.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

5 In Fig. 1 a device for use together with a seat belt of a seat in a vehicle according to the invention is schematically illustrated at the passenger seat 1 in a car. The seat belt device comprises a sensor 2 for measuring tension in the seat belt 3 and a member 4 for limiting the
10 load transferable by the seat belt 3. The seat belt tension sensor 2, for example a sensor which works with one or more strain gauges, is arranged to provide information based on which an airbag intended for said seat may be disconnected. For example, an electrical signal proportional to the
15 tension in the seat belt 3 may be transferred to a computer unit 5 or the like controlling the function of an airbag.

As illustrated more in detail in Figs. 2 and 3, in one embodiment of the invention the seat belt tension sensor 2
20 is connectable to the seat belt 3 and the load limiter member 4 is connectable to the vehicle 6, although it could be the other way around, i.e. the load limiter member could be connectable to the seat belt and the seat belt tension sensor could be connectable to the vehicle.

25 Furthermore, the seat belt tension sensor 2 and the load limiter member 4 are connected to each other so that at least a part of the seat belt tension sensor 2 and a part of the load limiter member 4 overlap with each other.
30 Preferably, the seat belt tension sensor 2 and the load limiter member 4 are connected to each other so that a major part of the shorter of the seat belt tension sensor 2 and the load limiter member 4, i.e. the seat belt tension sensor 2 in the illustrated example, overlaps with the longer one,
35 i.e. the load limiter member 4 in the illustrated example. Preferably, more than 70% of the seat belt tension sensor 2 overlaps with the load limiter member 4, and more preferably more than 90% of the seat belt tension sensor 2 overlaps

with the load limiter member 4. Of course, the device becomes more compact in the length direction of the seat belt the more the seat belt tension sensor 2 and the load limiter member 4 overlap, and in the illustrated embodiment substantially the whole active part of the seat belt tension sensor 2, i.e. the lower part and not the upper part constituting the attachment means 7 for connecting to the seat belt, overlaps with the load limiter member 4. In this way the length of the combination of the seat belt tension sensor 2 and the load limiter member 4 is substantially determined by the length of the load limiter member 4. If, however, the seat belt tension sensor and the load limiter member are substantially of the same length the overlapping part of each of them is of course of the same size.

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In the embodiment illustrated, the seat belt tension sensor and the load limiter member are pivotally connected to each other about a pivot axis 8. The pivot motion enables adjustment of the seat belt tension sensor 2 relative to the load limiter member 4 when the device is in operation. This is particularly advantageous because this means that the seat belt tension sensor 2 can follow the movements of the seat belt 3 when a child seat is mounted and thereby be directed substantially in the longitudinal direction of the seat belt 3 for different directions of the seat belt 3. In case the seat belt tension sensor is connected to the vehicle and the load limiter member to the seat belt, the seat belt tension sensor and the load limiter are preferably fixed to each other and the seat belt tension sensor is pivotally connectable to the vehicle instead to obtain the corresponding possibility to follow the movements of the seat belt.

In accordance with the description above, preferably, the major part of the seat belt tension sensor 2, except for the attachment means 7, is arranged on the same side of said pivot axis 8 as that part of the load limiter member 4 connected to the vehicle 6.

The first end of the seat belt tension sensor 2 may be connected to the first end of the seat belt through a quick fix or snap in coupling.

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The load limiter member 4 may be designed in various ways and further the load limiter member may be connected to a seat bracket, the floor or a pillar of the vehicle. A load limiter member 4 which is comparably thin is advantageous,
10 since the device becomes compact also in the direction perpendicular to the seat belt 3. One embodiment of the load limiter member 4 as illustrated has a first component 9 and a second component 10 designed as a hook 11 clasping the first component 9. The second component 10 is designed to be
15 deformed and thereby release the first component 9 when the tension in the seat belt 3 exceeds a predetermined value. The second component 10 of the load limiter member 4 may comprise two spaced elongated portions 12, 13, such as drawn rods, connected to each other at the tip of the hook 11. The
20 portions 12, 13 of the load limiter member 4 may also be connected to each other in the end of the second component 10 which is connected to the seat belt tension sensor 2 and, thus, the load limiter member 4 forms a closed loop.

25 The pivot motion mentioned above is favourable in operation, but in the work shop when the components are to be mounted this is rather a disadvantage and for eliminating this problem, the device according to the invention may be provided with a spring 14 arranged to counteract pivot
30 motion of the seat belt tension sensor 2 relative the load limiter member 4 in one direction. To prevent pivot motion in the other direction the device may have means 15 for impeding, such as a mechanical end stop 15 or the like, pivot motion of the seat belt tension sensor 2 relative the
35 load limiter member 4 beyond a predetermined angle α from a standard position. The standard position is suitable chosen so that the seat belt 3 and the seat belt tension sensor 2 are substantially aligned as illustrated in Fig. 4 and the

predetermined angle α as well as the spring force should be chosen so as not to affect the need of pivot motion adversely when the device is in operation together with the seat belt 3. For example, the angle could be in the interval 5 5-30°, and preferably the angle is approximately 10°. Pivot motion in the other direction to a corresponding angle, i.e. counter clockwise in Fig. 4, should be possible by overcoming the spring force.

10 It is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to the embodiments described above and illustrated in the drawings; rather, the skilled person will recognize that many changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the appended claims. For example the dimensions and 15 the material of the components comprised in the device according to the invention may be varied in many ways.